

January 2009 Text Changes to the NIST Reports of the
Federal Building and Fire Investigation of the World Trade Center Disaster,
NCSTAR 1A, NIST NCSTAR 1-9, and NIST NCSTAR 1-9A

Based on comments received, NIST has made the following changes to the reports on the collapse of World Trade Center Building 7:

1. In reports NIST NCSTAR 1A, NIST NCSTAR 1-9, and NIST NCSTAR 1-9A, appended the following two rows to the end of **Table P–2. Public meetings and briefings of the WTC Investigation**, with accompanying footnote:

August 21, 2008*	Gaithersburg, MD; Teleconference	Media and public briefing on release of all draft reports for WTC 7 and draft recommendations for public comment.
August 26, 2008*	Teleconference	Technical briefing on the probable collapse sequence for WTC 7, draft reports for WTC 7, and draft recommendations for public comment.

* Appended to table January 2009.

2. In report NIST NCSTAR 1-9, Volume 2, Chapter 11, **page 533**, corrected the text, with accompanying footnote, as follows:

Comparing Figure 11–**51*** to Figure 4-7, it can be seen that the temperature rise in the lower flange and web is similar. Figure 4-7 shows the temperature of a W24x55 floor beam with 0.5 in. of SFRM in a composite floor assembly for a constant 1100 °C gas temperature below the concrete slab. Figure 11–**51*** shows the temperature of a W24x55 beam (no concrete slab) with 0.53 in. of SFRM for a constant 1100 °C gas temperature. The beam without a slab analysis was conducted to evaluate the effect of SFRM thickness on steel temperature for a floor beam. The lower flange and web in Figure 4-7 and the beam in Figure 11–**51*** both reached 600 °C in 25 to 30 min.

Thus, an increase in the SFRM thickness on the floor beams would have delayed heating of the floor beams by 10 min to 20 min, but would **not*** have altered the outcome.

* Corrected text January 2009. Changes were made to this page only. Similar statements are correct in the original text for Chapter 11 Summary and in the findings and recommendations in NIST NCSTAR 1A.

3. In report NIST NCSTAR 1-9, Volume 2, Appendix D, **pages 699 and 709**, deleted text and added footnotes as follows:

Section D.3.3, Page 699, first sentence

A Shard Fly-out Model (SFOM) [Meyer 2002*, ~~Marchand 2002~~] was used to predict window breakage, based on the pressure profiles from the SHAMRC analysis.

* All pertinent material is contained in Meyers 2002.

Section D.6, Page 709

~~Marchand, Kirk A., 2002. "Analysis of Insulated Glass Units Subjected to Blast Loadings: Model and Data Comparisons," AMSAA Contract DAADM01-97-D-0013, ARA Project Number 0093, Applied Research Associates, San Antonio, Texas, July 19.~~

** Deleted reference January 2009. All pertinent material is contained in Meyers 2002.**